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NEWS OF THE FAR EAST  
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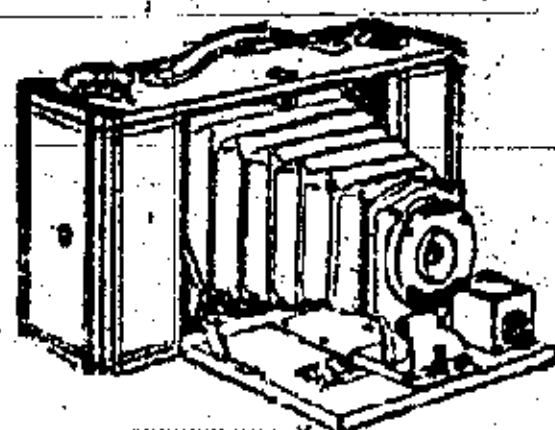


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[31] A. F. DAVIES, Manager

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Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a224]

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Hongkong, 1st September, 1910. [a43]

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Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [a32]

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6 Brilliant Moving Pictures 6

MISS VERA FERRACE.

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Hongkong: 17th April, 1911. [a577]



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## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ONLY communications relating to the news columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only. No anonymously signed communications should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supply for Cash.

Telegraphic Address: PRESS. Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed. Lieber P. O. Box, 34. Telephone No. 12.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VERT ROAD C LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 18TH, 1911.

The Home papers continue to publish much information regarding the disquieting state of affairs in Portugal. In the latest newspapers we have news of royalist disturbances, of a monarchical plot, of an attempted general strike, of an alleged conspiracy amongst the Bishops against the Republic in favour of the Monarchy, and finally of the dismissal of the Bishop of Oporto for calling upon the clergy in his diocese to read a pastoral letter objectionable to the Government. Several priests have been arrested in the North for reading the pastoral letter in disobedience of the instructions of the Minister of Justice, and in despite of a recent decree prohibiting religious processions, the Civil Governor of Oporto, in order to avoid trouble with the population in the North, deemed it necessary to make a declaration allowing such processions. The attempted general strike, to which allusion is made above, expressed the irritation of the working classes of Lisbon and the suburbs created by military intervention in a local strike. The Radical newspapers vehemently accused the Government of first granting the right to strike and then using the military to quash it. Large numbers of workmen resolved to leave work for twenty-four hours and to assemble, as a sign of protest, in the Square outside the Government Office. The Government issued orders forbidding the workmen to quit their work or to assemble in the street. When

the time arrived the Workmen's Unions were found to be divided as to the expediency of the movement, especially as the public had been making street demonstrations against a strike, but none of the evening papers appeared on March 20th in consequence of the compositors going on strike, and the morning newspaper offices had to be protected by the Republican Guard. Attempts were also made to stop the running of trams. The Republican Guards who intervened were stoned by the mob and eventually had to charge with drawn swords to disperse the rioters. Altogether, Lisbon does not seem to be a desirable place of residence at the present time. The special correspondent of *The Times*, who has been writing a series of articles on the situation in Portugal, says the future of the country rests in the hands of the small minority which, by virtue of a certain amount of organisation brought to bear on a completely disorganised society, succeeded in overthrowing the Monarchy. He believes, however, that the Republic is accepted by the vast majority of the nation as an accomplished fact, and he says emphatically that there is no immediate question of any sort of counter revolution. The situation is described by him in these terms:—"There is no doubt as to the existence of widespread dissatisfaction and unrest among the labouring classes and artisans of Lisbon and Oporto, conditions which have been rendered all the more disquieting because of the Socialist and Anarchist propaganda in these centres. There is also no doubt that the success of the Revolution was largely due to the sympathy and support of these classes, which had been taught by their leaders to believe that the remediable causes of their discontent lay in the Monarchy and the clergy. Seed of this kind cannot be sown with impunity. Leaders and led have yet to learn—and the lesson may be severe—that the real causes of their general and particular afflictions lie, not in institutions, but in themselves, in the vitiated and demoralized condition of their public and private affairs. The people of Lisbon and Oporto will assuredly find in many instances that the promises of alleviation held out to them by visionaries, or professional politicians, are in the end but vain imaginings." They will, at least, be brought to understand that the rottenness of the State cannot be cured by any magical change of Government, and that the promises of alleviation can only be fulfilled by wise national effort on their part in co-operation with a Government which has a clear perception of the country's needs. The elections have again been postponed to May 14th. This is the fourth postponement, and in view of the growing discontent and unrest it would occasion little surprise to hear of a further postponement, though delay would not seem to improve the chances of the Republican success at the polls.

Two Chinese schoolboys were at the Magistrate's yesterday fined \$4 each for having plucked flowers from the Botanic Gardens.

Yesterday the Commander-in-Chief of the United States Asiatic Fleet, Rear-Admiral John Hubbard, paid the usual calls and received visits on board his flagship, the *Saratoga*. The Admiral is on his last cruise and will leave his flagship at one of the Japanese ports, returning to the United States for retirement. Chinese and Japanese ports will be visited on the present cruise, which will continue during the hot season in the Philippines. Detachments of marines and sailors are to sail on the flagship *Saratoga* to recruit crews of the small gunboats which have station in Chinese waters. These vessels are the *Wilmington*, *Helena*, *Samar*, and *Villalobos*.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## RADIUM.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE HONGKONG "DAILY PRESS"]

Hongkong, 17th April, 1911.

Sir,—Chinese schoolboys I am full of stories of certain natural substances absorbing the sun's rays during the day and giving out light at night. The country people, in their ignorance, attributed such phenomena to animals, such as foxes and large snakes, which they accredited with the gift of playing with "balls of light" at night.

"What nonsense, what tummy-rot," many will say. Yes, but the investigation of such stories is sometimes profitable beyond expectations. I have heard the story that at a certain place in North China these "balls of light" were so bright at night that they shed their rays far and wide, and I was positively assured that they were not of light, but of the "will-o'-the-wisp" pattern or "devil's fire," as styled by the Chinese.

In the above instance, my informant, a Hongkong man, told me that the country people were so superstitious and averted that a telescope had to be requisitioned by the midnight party of Cantonese watchers for the purpose of observing the pyrotechnic display.

Can this be Radium?

When I was a boy I was always told that the heat and light of the sun was due to electricity, but I am now convinced that the origin of the heat and light of the sun is Radium—Radium, pure and simple.

Radium is so precious and valuable, costing thousands of pounds sterling per grain, that it will be a stupendous task to be continually manufacturing it from pitch blends and other substances.

Why not make an attempt to obtain it from the Sun?

I give the suggestion to the World's scientists free of charge! Let them use their brains and think of some ingenious device for capturing and collecting the Radium which is daily thrown out by the Sun.

When this has been accomplished all our coal fields and forests will be saved, and the World's mode of living and eating will be completely revolutionised. Even Edison will have to take a back seat.

Radium will be the Mother of all motive power, and then perhaps the dreams of Lowell, Herschel, Schroeter and others, who have been so anxious to communicate with and to pay a flying visit to Mars, may be realized.

Man will always continue to dream, but we cannot get away from the fact that all great inventions and discoveries were dreams in the beginning.—Yours truly,

TSE TSAN TAI.

## FOREIGN BANKS AT CANTON.

The Chartered Bank is opening a branch at Canton with Mr. A. S. Hewitt in charge.

This will make the sixth foreign bank to open a branch on the Shamien, the others being Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, the International Bank, the Deutsche-Asiatische Bank, Banque de l'Indo-Chine, and the Bank of Taiwan.

Mr. J. Scrymgeour, from Bangkok, is taking over the charge of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank's branch from Mr. Macintyre.

## FLOWERS AT FUNERALS.

A correspondent writing to the *North-China Daily News* says:—

Good practices, and beautiful, so often run to extremes. Some of the finest impulses of the heart need to be curbed; generosity itself needs to be wisely directed; especially in the hour of death is judgment often blinded.

These thoughts occur to one as he notes the long lists of friends who contribute floral remembrances to the dead, after the Shanghai fashion. Sometimes seventy-five and more gifts of flowers testify to the affection and regard for some friend who has passed beyond. In such a plethora of gifts the beauty is lost in the mass, and confusion often results rather than a sense of simplicity, order, dignity and peace such as a well-selected and carefully arranged show of flowers should suggest. Our friend dies and each one of us promptly does the proper thing—orders the florist to forward one expensive testimonial, often regardless of fitness. And the printing of the names has got things in such a shape that not to be in the list may be embarrassing and suggests to the superstitious that omission may mean lack of appreciation or even penitence.

How would it do as a reform in this practice if the dearest friend, the nearest mourner, be honoured by the privilege of placing flowers on the casket of the one gone, and that announcement be made that others who wish to give tangible expression to their sorrow send their names to some designated place where a clearly list for some one of the hospitals, or the Slave Refuge or the Door of Hope or other good work, is available? A gift of this sort would run up into hundreds of dollars and do a work that never dies, while an excess of flowers is but for the day.

## TELEGRAMS.

[Protected by the Telegraph Message Copyright Ordinance, 1894.]

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

## THE PLAGUE CONFERENCE.

PEKING, April 17th.

It is reported from Mukden that the Plague Conference is progressing satisfactorily.

Dr. Petrie has found that there are fleas on tarbagans which bite men.

[REUTERS' SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

## THE REVOLT IN MEXICO.

## FEDERAL POWER WEAKENING.

LONDON, April 17th.

The correspondent of the "New York Times," telegraphing from Mexico City, says the federal power is weakening in practically every Mexican State.

The rising tide of revolt is shown in the appearance of numerous marauding bands unconnected with the followers of the insurgent leader Madero.

## PRESIDENT FALLIERES.

## LEAVES FOR TUNIS.

LONDON, April 17th.

A telegram from Paris states that President Fallieres has left for Tunis.

## THE MILITARY OPERATIONS IN ARABIA.

LONDON, April 17th.

Reuter's correspondent, writing from Sanaa on the 7th inst., says that Rizahey after defeating and dispersing the rebels at Metneh entered Sanaa on the 4th inst.

The Turkish casualties were small, but included two officers killed.

The insurgents suffered severe losses.

Izzat Pasha, commanding the main army, entered Sanaa on the 5th, and a grand military review was held on the 6th.

[FROM THE "N.C. DAILY NEWS"]

## CHINESE PORK.

London, April 11th.

In the House of Commons Mr. A. Fell, Unionist Member for Yarmouth, questioned Mr. John Burns, President of the Local Government Board, regarding the proximity of the plague to the districts whence the Chinese pork comes, which is now being imported into England.

Mr. Burns replied that he was willing to consider the question, and that he hoped to send a Local Government Board doctor at once to China to the places where pigs were bred and the pork prepared. Mr. Burns added that the plague was not nearer than eight to twelve hundred miles from the places whence the pigs came.

## THE NEW YORK FIRE.

London, April 12.

Telegrams from New York state Black and Harris, the proprietors of the premises that were reported to have been burned down on March 27, have been arrested and charged with manslaughter in the first degree, as the result of an investigation by the jury, which showed that the staircase door on the ninth floor was locked.

[A telegram dated March 27 stated that a fire broke out in a ten-story building in New York, largely occupied by colloidal manufacturers. One hundred and fifty-four persons were killed, nearly all of whom were girls; nearly two hundred were injured, and three hundred escaped.—Ed.]

## FIFTEEN-INCH GUNS.

London, April 12.

Interest has been caused in naval circles by the announcement that experiments are being made with a view to producing fifteen-inch guns.

This is regarded as Great Britain's reply to the fourteen-inch guns adopted by other Powers.

## LOCAL SPORT.

## LUSITANO RECREATION CLUB SPORTS.

The fifth annual athletic meeting of the Lusitano Recreation Club was held on the race course at Happy Valley yesterday afternoon, the course being kindly lent by the stewards of the Jockey Club. The weather was threatening, and light showers fell during the afternoon. There was an exceptionally large attendance, which included His Lordship Bishop Potocani and Marquis O. D. Pionaria, and a healthy spirit of sport pervaded the numerous competitors in every event. The Portuguese have always been recognised as a sporting community, and the satisfactory manner in which yesterday's meeting was carried through, as well as the cheerful way in which it was supported by all sections, fully upholds this reputation. The band of the 8th Rajputs, under Bandmaster da Souza, played selections of music during the afternoon.

The officials are:—President, Commandador Joao Joaquim Leiria; Vice-President, Mr. Alvaro Gustavo da Rocha; Hon. Secretary, Mr. C. da Costa Vieira-Ribeiro; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. O. F. Rozario; Hon. Assistant Secretary, Mr. A. da Costa Vieira-Ribeiro; Judges, Messrs. Leo d'Almada e Castro, J. D. Omond, J. C. Barreto; C. M. P. Remedios; A. D. Barreto; P. da Rosa, D. P. J. Lopes and M. E. da Silva; Referee, Mr. C. da Costa Vieira-Ribeiro; Handicappers, Messrs. C. M. S. Alves, A. G. da Rocha, A. da Costa Vieira-Ribeiro and L. G. Cordeiro; Starters, Mrs. A. E. S. Alves and Mr. J. M. V. Remedios; Time-keepers, Messrs. C. M. S. Alves and J. O. Ramados; Clerks of the Course, Messrs. J. M. Britto and E. M. O. Remedios; Committee, Messrs. J. M. Alves, A. C. Botelho, F. X. Britto, H. J. M. Carvalho, C. M. Castro, A. A. Cordeiro, A. M. da Cruz, B. M. Cunha, E. J. Figueiredo, P. H. Hyndman, E. J. Noronha, A. F. Omond, F. M. Roza Pereira, S. Pina, I. Rocha, R. C. Silva and A. M. L. Soares.

Results of events were as follows:—

FLAT RACE, 120 yards (handicap)—First heat, 1. J. F. Castro, penalised 6 yards; 2. J. M. Roza Pereira, 3 yards. Time—13 secs. Second heat, 1. A. Azevedo, 5 yards; 2. N. Maher, 4 yards. Time 13½ secs. Final, 1. J. F. Castro; 2. J. M. Roza Pereira. Time—13½ secs.

HURDLE RACE, 120 yards (handicap)—1. F. B. Silva, 3 yards; 2. A. C. Vieira-Ribeiro, 3 yards. Time—19½ secs.

BOYS' RACE, 220 yards (handicap)—1. J. A. Gutierrez; 2. J. M. Gutierrez. Time—27 secs.

BICYCLE RACE, one mile (handicap)—1. C. Sequeira, scratch; 2. J. M. Roza Pereira, 50 yards; 3. F. J. Brown, scratch. Time—3 min. 23 secs.

BOYS' RACE, 120 yards (handicap)—1. D. Castro; 2. T. Castro.

GRIS' RACE, 100 yards (handicap)—1. Maria Vieira; 2. Paulina Vieira.

THREE-LONGED RACE, 100 yards—1. J. M. R. Pereira and F. B. Silva; 2. D. C. Baptista and C. H. Lopes.

BICYCLE RACE, two miles (handicap)—1. C. Sequeira, 30 yards; 2. F. J. Brown, 50 yards. Time—7 min. 20 secs.

HALF MILE FLAT RACE (Open to European sailors, soldiers and police)—1. Gr. Luckett; 2. P. Richardson; 3. P. H. Hardcastle. Time—2 min. 09 secs.

FLAT RACE, 100 yards (Challenge Cup)—1. J. F. Castro; 2. L. G. Cordeiro. Time—10½ secs.

BOYS' AND GRIS' RACE. Under seven years of age—1. Luiz Rocha; 2. Bella Xavier.

FLAT RACE, 120 yards (handicap). Over 30 years of age—1. C. M. C. Ribeiro; 2. A. E. Silva. Time—16½ secs.

FLAT RACE, 440 yards (handicap)—1. N. Maher; 2. C. H. Lopes. Time—57 secs.

FLAT RACE, 120 yards. For runners over 170 lb weight (handicap)—1. H. Cruz; 2. A. C. Botelho. Time—15½ secs.

FLAT RACE, 220 yards (championship) open to all bona fide amateurs. Run under the rules of the A.A.A.—1. J. F. Castro; 2. J. Combes. Time—26½ secs.

HALF MILE FLAT RACE (handicap)—1. F. B. Silva; 2. F. M. Cruz; 3. N. Maher. Time—2 min. 7½ secs.

SACK RACE—1. J. M. Britto; 2. A. C. Vieira Ribeiro.

LADIES' NOMINATION RACE—1. A. G. V. Ribeiro, nominated by Miss da Luz; 2. J. M. Britto, nominated by Mrs. F. J. Barreto; 3. F. G. Barreto, nominated by Mrs. J. M. Britto.

TEAM RACE, 220 yards—1. J. F. Castro's team, comprising P. A. Yvanovich, J. D. Pereira and T. A. Carvalho; 2. J. M. R. Pereira's team, comprising D. C. Baptista, A. M. Remedios and F. J. Barreto.

GRIS' RACE, over ten years—1. A. Farias; 2. E. Carvalho.

CONSOLATION RACE—1. R. C. Silva; 2. R. Luz. Time—14½ secs.

At the conclusion of the sports Mrs. J. J. Leiria presented the prizes, and on completion of her task was presented with a handsome bouquet and accorded three hearty cheers and a "tiger."

## SKATING.

Messrs. H. Price & Co., Ltd., wine merchants, of 12, Queen's Road Central, the agents for the Distillers Company, Limited, have presented, on behalf of that firm, a handsome silver cup, named the "King George" Cup, for the 4 Miles Army and Navy Roller-Skating Championship of Hongkong. This cup will be raced for on Saturday next, 22nd inst., during the 7 to 9 p.m. session. Messrs. Ramos & Ramos are presenting the second prize.

## CRICKET.

## H.K.C.C. v UNITED SERVICES.

The Easter match between these teams, played on the Hongkong Cricket Club ground yesterday, ended in a draw, the second innings of the Cricket Club not having concluded when stumps were drawn. In their first innings the Club recorded a total of 198 runs, against 118 compiled by the United Services. In their second innings the Service team was dismissed for a total of 152, while Hongkong had five wickets down for 77 runs when the match ended. Scores and analyses follow:

## H.K.C.C.—FIRST INNINGS.

T. E. Pearce, b Annabain	41
A. C. R. Elborough, c Annabain	13
A. A. Claxton, b Pearce	4
T. Hoo, c and b Howatson	46
B. Hancock, c Ward, b Pearce	62
Roy Payne, c Ward, b Howatson	44
A. P. Dabwood, c Bagnall, b Howatson	11
J. E. Makin, c Ward, b Howatson	3
Dr. Aubrey, b Pearce	3
A. R. Sutherland, c Fisher, b Pearce	0
R. E. O. Bird, not out	6
Extras	6
Total	198

## Bowling Analysis.

Ward	6	0	25	4
Pearce	18.3	2	45	4
Annabain	5	0	28	1
Bagnall	4	0	13	0
Howatson	2	0	23	2
Dempsey	4	0	28	0

## UNITED SERVICES—FIRST INNINGS.

Capt. Clapham, b Pearce, b Payne	13
Cpl. Dempsey, c Makin, b Payne	12
Mr. Wickham, b Payne, b Bird	3
Roy Howatson, c Hoo, b Bird	9
Capt. Garrett, b Bird	50
Mr. Annabain, c B. Hancock, b Payne	7
Mr. Payne, c Aubrey, b Bird	6
Mr. Bagnall, c Elborough, b Bird	1
Surgeon Fisher, b Payne	3
Mr. Paris, b Bird	2
Mr. Ward, not out	1
Extras	7
Total	118

## Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bird .....	15	1	80	6
Payne .....	14	2	51	4
UNITED SERVICES—SECOND INNINGS.				
Capt. Clapham, c Elborough, b Bird .....				31
Cpl. Dempsey, b Bird .....				6

## Bowling Analysis.

Bird	11.1	0	24	5
Payne	19	1	59	1
Pearce	7	0	26	1
Makin	8	0	41	3

## H.K.C.C.—SECOND INNINGS.

R. E. O. Bird, c Pearce, b Howatson	5
T. Hoo, c Bagnall, b Howatson	4
H. R. Makin, c Claxton, b Howatson	16
A. C. Sutherland, run out	15
A. C. Elborough, c Ward, b Howatson	18
A. A. Claxton, not out	17
T. E. Pearce, not out	17
Extras	3
Total	77

## Bowling Analysis.

Howatson	0	0	10	0
Pearce	3	0	10	0
Ward	4	0	21	0

## BOXING.

Roy Ken y, one of the claimants for the championship of the Philippines, arrived in the Colony yesterday from Manila, and stated that an effort would be made to bring off the fight between McIlvaine and himself in Hongkong.

Kenny, it will be remembered, was the only man who succeeded in lowering the colours of the redoubtable Bill Lewis in the Colony, and McIlvaine, a coloured bruiser, is the champion of Zamboanga. Considerable interest centred in the last meeting of these pugilists at Zamboanga some months ago, when the decision was given against Kenny. Most of those who witnessed the fight, however, agreed that it was a palpably unfair verdict, and negotiations were entered into to bring the man together again before the Olympic Club in Manila. The Philippines Authorities, however, are bent on stamping out professional pugilism, and their intervention resulted in the fight being abandoned. Further efforts were made to bring it off in camera, but were unsuccessful. In these circumstances the principals agreed that the championship should be fought for in Hongkong about June, and Kenny has just arrived to renew old friendships and to try conclusions with anyone who cares to accept his challenge. Failing a match here, he will probably proceed to Shanghai to see how prospects are in the North. He is now looking fit and well—much better than he looked on his last visit here—and he will no doubt be welcomed back by the numerous friends he made here before.

## DEATH OF M. LOUIS ROCHER.

The death is announced of M. Louis Rocher, at Lausanne, Switzerland, on the 6th ultimo. M. Rocher was in his sixty-second year at the time of his death. He came to China at a very early age, as it is on record, says the *N.C. Daily News*, that from March, 1856, to September, 1858, he was acting as interpreter in connection with the Hupah Franco-Chinese Force.

In 1859 M. Rocher joined the Imperial Maritime Customs Service. His promotion was very rapid, as he was made Deputy-Commissioner ten years later. He served at Ningpo, Peking, Tientsin, Foochow, Canton, Hankow, Amoy, Tamsui, Chingking and possibly in other open ports also. He was in Shanghai from 1895 to 1900, going from there to Chinkiang. At the expiration of two years' leave, on his return M. Rocher served as Commissioner at Hankow, which position he held until he resigned his connection with the Imperial Maritime Customs in October, 1907.

That Mr. Rocher was held in much appreciation in his official capacity is evidenced by the following decorations bestowed upon him:—February 13, 1878, Civil Rank of the 4th class; July 2, 1895, Civil Rank of the 3rd class; April 5, 1904, Civil Rank of the 2nd class; September 3, 1895, Double Dragon, 3rd Division, 1st class; April 5, 1904, Double Dragon, 2nd Division, 3rd class.

M. Rocher was twice married, and it is believed that he is survived by his second wife. He will be well remembered by many of the old members of the Imperial Maritime Customs, of



## HAMBURG LETTER.

[WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

March 25th, 1911.

A careful perusal of the annual report and balance-sheet of the Norddeutsche Lloyd Steamship Co., just published, will show that the directors in proposing a dividend for the past year of only 3 per cent, instead of 3½ or even 4 per cent, as was predicted, are acting in the true interests of the concern; in fact it is just a question whether it might not have been advisable to declare no dividend at all, until the reserve funds, which, it will be remembered, were entirely lost in 1908, had to some extent at least been replaced. The company, however, seems to be in a fair way to retrieve its position, the improvement in the shipping trade during the two months under review having afforded remunerative employment to its entire fleet. The gross earnings amount to M.38,150,001.

Fr in which have to be deducted—  
Working expenses, taxes and contributions to the seamen's insurance fund according to law ..... 3,660,985  
Interest on loans ..... 3,175,000  
Interest on accounts current ..... 78,582  
Reconstruction and repair account ..... 4,767,931  
Third instalment of cost of the issue of debentures in 1908 ..... 195,504  
Transfer to Insurance account ..... 1,457,583  
Transfer to Depreciation account of steamers, wharves, &c. ..... 18,500,747  
Written off on participations in the services of other shipping companies ..... 1,938,737  
Transfer to renewal of coupons sheet account ..... 100,000  
Leaving net profits amounting to ..... 4,375,530  
which it is proposed to distribute as follows—  
To reserve fund 5 per cent ..... M. 218,777  
To dividends 3 per cent ..... 2,750,000  
To renovation fund ..... 3,000  
To coupon sheet fund ..... 100,000  
leaving a balance of M. 6,754 to be carried forward to new account.

The following are the chief items enumerated in the balance sheet—  
Assets.  
Sinking steamer ..... 182,507,499-189,350,000  
Light cranes, &c., in foreign ports ..... 4,200,550 5,596,000  
Land and buildings in Bremen ..... 2,594,902 2,938,401  
Land and buildings in Bremerhaven ..... 6,908,501 6,049,000  
Land and buildings in foreign ports ..... 1,887,615 2,072,913  
Coal and other stores ..... 802,643 535,052  
Participation in other companies ..... 553,025 577,023  
Coal and other stores at home ..... 32,540,939 27,739,166  
Reserve pieces and other materials in stock ..... 2,145,133 2,481,286  
Cash in hand and balance at Reichsbank ..... 5,128,591 5,096,579  
Securities ..... 217,935 319,678  
Sundry Debtors ..... 14,622,530 15,470,332  
Sundry Creditors ..... 15,279,218 16,723,682  
Liabilities.  
Share Capital ..... 125,000,000 125,000,000  
Insurance Reserve fund ..... 71,975 51,940  
Insurance fund ..... 18,170,759 17,300,904  
Loan account ..... 72,800,000 74,436,800  
Interest on Loans ..... 819,418 839,949  
Seamen and widow and orphan funds ..... 578,254 452,363  
Installments due for new steamers ..... 8,000,000 —  
Due to agents and purveyors in 1911 ..... 2,051,128 47,665,445  
Sundry Creditors ..... 28,403,831 —  
Sundry other liabilities ..... 9,910,466 —

The German herring fisheries have developed in a most gratifying manner during the last ten years, the catch last season exceeding that of any previous one to a considerable extent, there having been a steady increase every year since the beginning of the century. The total yield in 1900 amounted to 92,450 brls., whilst in 1910 it reached 383,708 brls. of a value of 11½ million Marks compared with 3½ millions in the former year. The number of vessels employed in the trade has risen from 118 to 271, the increase being chiefly in steam trawlers, of which there are now 68 against eighty ten years ago. The principal fishing ports are Emden, Gleschhafen, Leer, Norddeutsche, Bremerhaven, Eschschhafen, Vögebeck and Gleschhafen.

The yield last year of most (new wine before fermentation is completed) in Germany is estimated at 794,918 hectolitres, or an average of 7.6 per hectare in districts nearly exclusively devoted to viniculture, the value being about M.54,699,890, equal to M.688 per hl. and M.524 per ha. in those in which the cultivation of the grape plays a secondary part it is computed at 51,221-hl., worth M.3,591,492, the total thus amounting to 846,139 hl., valued at M.58,291,382, or, taking the entire area of 112,506 ha. to an average of M. 518 per ha. In the previous year the area was slightly greater, about 114,737 ha., which produced 2,020,620 hl., valued at M.73,171,594, or M.638 per hl. How disappointing the result of the vintage has been to the poor growers is shown by a comparison with the average yield of the two quinquennial periods of 1893-8 and 1902-7, when 25.6 hl. worth M. 89.4 per hl. and 24.0 worth M.122.7 were gathered per ha.

## CONTINUATION SCHOOLS.

Attendance at the continuation schools in rural districts not having been compulsory so far in Prussia, a Bill is now being introduced in the Upper Chamber of the Kingdom to empower the authorities in the "communes" or parishes of the provinces of Brandenburg, Pomerania, Saxony, Westphalia, and the Rhineland and of the principality of Hohenzollern to make it for all youths under the age of eighteen that have left school, with the exception of such as are in the possession of certificates entitling them to one year's military service, or are receiving instruction in other institutions or privately, provided that in the latter case the same is considered sufficient for the purpose by the President of the province. The whole course to consist of three consecutive winter terms, and the choice of the

subjects taught to be left to the parish councils subject to the approval of the higher authorities. Although the results under the voluntary system obtaining at present are fairly satisfactory, as will be seen from the following figures, it is thought that it is necessary to make it compulsory in order to reach all concerned—

	1896	1903
Schools Pupils		
Brandenburg.....	1 26	199 2,220
Pomerania.....	3 25	137 1,724
Saxony.....	43 741	116 1,534
Westphalia.....	15 271	253 4,393
Rhineland.....	244 3,916	316 6,647
Hohenzollern.....	51 504	53 56

## THE OPIUM TRADE.

TRAFFIC TO BE STOPPED IN THREE YEARS.

A recent London paper says:—We are informed by the Chinese Legation that the expectation concerning the negotiations now proceeding between the British and Chinese Governments is that an agreement will be arrived at whereby the traffic in opium will be entirely stopped in three years' time.

The two points which China is now urging upon Great Britain are: (1) that the same regulations which apply to trade in native opium shall in future be extended to foreign opium, so far as China is concerned; and (2) that any modifications proposed to be made in the regulations after an agreement has been reached shall be subject to further discussion. The British Government see objections in detail to both these proposals, and it is with the object of meeting the objections or of proving them to be groundless that the negotiations are still proceeding.

It is authoritatively stated that the intention to properly be drawn from recent statements that any sort of hitch has occurred.

## REASON FOR DELAY.

The cause of the delay in arriving at a decision is that all the nations involved must be discussed with the Indian Government, which is, of course, much more concerned with a settlement of the opium problem than the Home Government.

It is really an Indian question and, while the British Government is in entire sympathy with the Chinese Government in its efforts to restrict and finally to abolish the opium traffic, there are certain treaty rights which cannot be abandoned or impaired without due regard to the interests of the people who have hitherto enjoyed them.

"The expectation is that the negotiations and trade in opium will be entirely stopped in three years from the date the two Governments come to an agreement," was the official statement made to one of our representatives to-day by the Chinese Legation.

"Originally, the idea was that they should cease in seven years' time, but the course of the negotiations suggest that the more limited period will be accepted by Great Britain."

"The British Government, however, objects to local officials making regulations on their own heads, as it were, which would tend to restrict treaty rights."

"Of course, merchants will not be taken by surprise. They have had sufficient warning, and wise men with foresight would by this time have made their preparations for the time when the trade must cease. The end of such an agitation as this, of course, must come quickly."

"Worse than the drug traffic."

"The Chinese Government, in pursuing these negotiations with an earnest desire to come to an opinion in China."

"The opium traffic in China is much worse than the drug traffic in this country, and public feeling is very convinced in regard to it. Already the trade has been stopped in many provinces."

"There are, however, other provinces in which either the officials are so half-hearted or the extent of the country is so large that the trade cannot properly be controlled, much less suppressed. It is entirely in the interests of social morality that China wants it abandoned in every part of the country."

An arrangement with Great Britain is certain, because no Government in this country would be supported by public opinion in maintaining the opium trade merely for the profit to be made out of it.

## BRITISH COMPANY'S FIGHT OVER CHINESE CONCESSIONS.

## FURNISH OFFICE ACTION.

The trials of a British Company, which obtained a concession from the Chinese Government, said to be worth millions, were detailed to Mr. Justice Parker in the Chancery Court yesterday. The matter arose on an application by Mr. Murdoch, one of the largest shareholders in the Eastern Pioneer Company, Limited, to restrain the company from making an agreement for the formation of a new combination to work the concession.

Mr. Justice Parker made no order, except that the costs be costs in the action.

## FROM THE HOME PRESS.

## THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S APPOINTMENT.

The following notification which appeared in the *London Gazette* of March 21st puts an end to all doubt about the matter—

The King has been pleased to appoint Field-Marshal His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., to be Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

## NEW DISCOVERY OF RADIUM.

It is announced that a source of radium has been discovered in the mountains of Tatra, in the neighbourhood of Zakopane, in Galicia. Professors Morozowicz and Koson, of the University of Cracow, who have visited the "body" confirm the news of the discovery, and say that the place is as rich in the element as is any known spot in Bohemia, which, up to now, has furnished most of the radium known. The University of Cracow has decided to approach the Government with a view to the mountains of Tatra being thoroughly prospected.

## A NOTE OF WARNING.

M.M. Bertillon and Berenger have issued a note of warning to their country in regard to the last census returns—namely, those for 1906. The note is edged with black, and is headed, "Will France exist 50 years hence?" The authorities show that in 1871 the population of France was 35,360,000 against that of Germany with 40,000,000. M.M. Bertillon and Berenger argue that in 1890, if matters do not improve the population of France will be only 25,000,000, and that of Germany will have increased to 100,000,000.

## THE COSMOPOLITAN CITY.

New York, according to a Paris contemporary, is the most cosmopolitan city of the world. In point of fact, it is the second German town of the world. Berlin has a population of 2,000,000, Hamburg 730,000, Munich 520,000, and Dresden 500,000. The Germans in New York number 737,447, live Americans, infants and servants, in America, and 639,000 German-born. There are 595,210 Irish, and these outnumber their countrymen in Belfast. New York is a true Israelite metropolis with 672,776 Jews, for Warsaw has only 262,884 Hebrews in her midst. New York is, moreover, the fifth Swedish town, the sixth Norwegian, the seventh Italian, and the eighth Russian town from the point of view of population.

## FIVE PER CENT. FOR 225 YEARS.

At the meeting of the Windsor Town Council yesterday, Councilman Robert Moore moved: "That the loan of £200 had from Richard Moore about 1680 be paid off." Richard Moore's will, dated December 9, 1688, stated that he was £200 due to him from the Corporation of New Windsor, and that £200 of the money should be set aside for the purchase of free land and the rest applied to certain almshouses built by the testator. Although a stone in front of the money does not appear to have been invested as the testator directed, consequently the Corporation pays £10 annually to the money, and has also repaired the almshouses from time to time out of the corporate funds. Councilman Luff said this Council had not had the luck to raise £200 and had been paying 5 per cent. ever since 1688. He added that £200, with compound interest at 5 per cent, meant £15,250,000, which would purchase the entire freehold of the Borough.

## BRITAIN'S LATEST BATTLESHIP.

The latest and largest British battleship, the *Conqueror*, building in the yard of Beardmore & Co., Glasgow, is to be launched in the first week of May. The Duchess of Connaught will probably perform the naming ceremony. The *Conqueror* belongs to the same class of super-Dreadnoughts as the *Thunderer*, recently launched on the Thames, the *Monarch*, building at Elswick, and the *Orion*, under construction at Portsmouth. The leading particulars of these vessels are as follows:

Displacement	22,500 tons.
Length	545 feet.
Beam	88½ feet.
Draught	27½ feet.
Horse-power	27,000.
Speed	21 knots.

The *Conqueror* and her sister battleships are, it is understood, to be armed with the new 13.5-in. gun, throwing a projectile of 1,250 lb. weight.

## "GREATER EDINBURGH."

An amazing forecast of the future of the Scottish capital has been made by Professor Geddes, one of the Advisory Committee of the Edinburgh Town-Planning Exhibition. In the course of a lecture on "Greater Edinburgh," he alluded to the influence which Rosyth, and still more the prospect of a Clyde canal, will be likely to have on the future of the city. He anticipated, he said, a great growth of industry and population along the banks of the canal, and there will have to be developed a chain of garden villages and towns linking up Edinburgh and Glasgow into a vast bipolar capital, one of the vastest as well as best-situated, cities of the world. The region, he pointed out, already includes the bulk of the population of Scotland, and is a great centre of life. The "old, age-long rivalry of Edinburgh with the great London itself," he said, Professor Geddes declared, amid applause, "again renewed, albeit upon a happier and more peaceful spiral."

## "UNHOLY PASTOR" FOR SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

Dr. Josiah Oldfield, speaking at a meeting of the Polytechnic Health Society at 309, Regent-street, on "How Mental Force Cures Disease," pointed out the necessity of recognizing that thoughts were things. Alluding to surgery, he remarked that "clean hands and a pure heart" were essential to the surgeon, but he thought it was due to the neglect of the second part that much of the modern passion of surgery had developed. He did not think it wise that people should get the idea that every woman and man should undergo an operation because appendicitis was fashionable. (Laughter.) There were far too many surgical operations nowadays. He was not running down surgery; it was a most valuable science. He was merely speaking of what he called the unholy passion for being operated upon. Falling in love was caused, he said, by the doctor as a most efficacious cure, pointed out, he said, "few things more men-ally valuable than falling in love, and if I had the power I would see to it that every girl fell in love. It heals a great many people and I have observed with the greatest interest cases of women who, after having been under treatment, have said, 'You need not come any longer, doctor, I am going to get married.' (Laughter.) He proceeded to refer to the bad effect of fear and hate, and alluding to the value of good temper said that there was nothing more valuable in curing indignation than in procuring good temper. Bad temper was one of the most serious causes of dyspepsia he knew.

## REMARKABLE OPERATION—MAKING A NEW FACE.

The New York correspondent of the *London Daily Telegraph* writes:—At St. John's Hospital, New York, the surgeons have almost finished building an entirely new face on Timothy Martin,

whose several months ago was shockingly disfigured by falling head downwards into the cogwheels of some machinery. His mouth and nose were that he could neither eat nor talk. Martin did not die, but displayed remarkable vitality, so that finally the chief problem before the surgeons was whether his face could be restored to some resemblance of human shape and beauty. Specialists held a consultation, and decided to make the attempt. The first step was to make a new mouth and build muscles around it so that Martin could learn again to talk and eat. The process was slow, and the surgery delicate and difficult, but the doctors worked patiently, and Martin was courageous and hopeful. Gradually the new mouth was shaped, the surgeons adding muscles taken from other parts of the body, and knitting them to what had been left of the muscles of the face. The muscles slowly grew strong, and by degrees Martin learned to use them, and was joyful at being able to speak to the surgeons. At last Martin became able to eat with ease and talk almost as well as before the accident. Skin was grafted to the mouth and cheeks with such deftness that the lower part of the face, it is said, was almost the same as that of an ordinary man. The next and final step was to provide a new nose. That work was begun. The man's left arm was fixed rigidly to the upper left side of the face. The nail of the little finger was removed, and that finger slit lengthwise, and the freshly opened flesh was laid in the hollow of the face where the nose formerly was. The plan was to let the finger grow fast in its place, and when the cohesion had become sufficiently strong to amputate the finger and continue the work building the skin around the nose.

## INTERNATIONAL QUARANTINE.

## A CHINESE PROTEST.

We take the following from the *Peking Daily News*:

Since the outbreak of the plague epidemic in Manchuria, China, as usual, is the centre of unceasing and unfair attack. She was abused for not taking any precautionary measures against infection of the epidemic when it was generally known that plague took its first hold in the frontier region in Siberia and not in Manchuria, and that the Chinese Eastern Railway over which China has no practical jurisdiction has been the sole agency for distributing to various parts in Manchuria the deadly pest. China was abused for failing to maintain strict quarantine measures, when by the results established by the doctors, both Chinese and foreign, to whom we entrusted the anti-plague work by the Chinese Government, it may be readily gathered that we have been backward in placing the virulent plague bacilli under control. There is every reason to believe that China is not only willing but fully able to combat the spread of the contagious disease.

Now it is reported that a certain Power has proposed to the Imperial Government that its agents should be allowed to establish quarantine stations in Chinese territory in order to check the spread of the pneumonic plague. Though we feel certain that such a proposal would not be countenanced by the Imperial Government for a moment, it may still be interesting to ascertain what is the nature of quarantine and to whom the discharge of that official function belongs.

First of all, quarantine having for its object the limitation of the spread of a certain local health both in and out of a certain locality, must be efficient, but must at the same time disturb, in the least degree possible, the established commercial relations. It follows, therefore, that all quarantine regulations should be so framed as to interfere no more than may be necessary with travel and commerce.

It has been almost universally established that quarantine or sanitation measures are purely optional and are not of an international character. It is true that international conferences have been held in foreign countries, and that the Powers agree to co-operate with each other to this end. But it has been expressly recommended in the Second International Conference, held at the City of Mexico, that all measures relating to international quarantine should be wholly within the control of the national governments as opposed to state or foreign governments.

## H.M.S. "NEPTUNE."

## NEW GUNNERY SYSTEM.

The Portsmouth correspondent of a London paper reporting on a series of important gunnery trials carried out by the new Dreadnought battleship *Neptune* in the Mediterranean, says—

Like all ships of her class, the *Neptune* carries an armament of ten 12-in. guns, but in her case those in the two barbettes stern are superimposed one pair of guns firing over those in the barbettes below it. The two barbettes on the broadside are *en echelon*, and there is one barbette fired forward. The object of the trials was to test a new system of gun control and direction, in the invention of which Vice-Admiral Sir Percy Scott is largely interested, and he was present on board all through the tests. The main features of this invention are rapidity of fire, accuracy of control, and the ease with which these results can be obtained. The new "director" will, it is claimed, double the effectiveness of all future battleships and armed cruisers.

The *Neptune* left Portsmouth about two months ago, and the experiments have been carried out in the neighbourhood of Arad Bay, a retired part of the Mediterranean, the results being most satisfactory to the gunnery experts. But all particulars of the firing, or concerning the new invention, were refused by the officers of the ship, who state that the Admiralty have ordered the outcome of the tests to be regarded as strictly confidential. It has, however, transpired that the practice made was remarkably good. On one occasion four of the barbette guns plumed shots within a radius of 150 ft. of a flag post that had been moored to a buoy between 8,000 and 9,000 yards distant, or close on five miles. Since then thirty-six rounds from the 12-in. guns have been discharged within three and a half minutes, under battle conditions, at the longest ranges. The test of firing one pair of superimposed guns over the other pair stern was not carried out, nor were the broadside guns fired across the deck. The structure of the ship was not injured by the immense strain from the discharge of all the heavy guns.

## CONSULAR APPOINTMENTS.

The *London Gazette* announces that the King has been graciously pleased to appoint the following to be H.M. Vice-Consuls—Mr. John Langford Smith, for the Consular district of Chungking, to reside at Chungking; and Mr. Hubert Leonard Higgs to be his Majesty's Vice-Consul for the Consular district of Ningpo and Wenzhou, to reside at Ningpo (January 20); Mr. William Norman Damp, at Puket; and Mr. Josiah Crosby and Mr. John Francis Johns, for the Consular district of Bangkok (March 12).

## IS CLEANLINESS HEALTHY?

## SIR ALMROTH WRIGHT'S UNORTHODOX VIEWS.

Some very unorthodox views regarding health and hygiene were put forward last month at the second of the Lady Priestley memorial lectures of the National Health Society. The subject of the lecture was "Bacteriology and Health," and the lecturer was Sir Almroth Wright, M.D., F.R.S. Lord Justice Moulton presided.

Sir Almroth Wright said he was on the Plague Commission in India. He recommended there all sorts of sterilisation of floors, but that, although it cost a lot, did no good; the floors came lapping along, and did not cure. He felt the wisdom of the man who said that if any member of the Commission was in favour of doing nothing he was on his side. (Laughter.) There was large talk about catching rats, but he did not know that it was any use. Certain diseases, like tuberculosis, spread inside the house and in schools. He did not know whether measles was infective in the early stages, and if you had not got any disease you could catch it away by following certain rules, and that if you had a disease you could make it better by following them. That was a religion he had no sympathy with. People said you must have hard exercise, a certain amount of washing, and a certain amount of fresh air. He was persuaded that these rules were quite wrong. (Laughter.) He did not say they did not conduce to the amission or pleasures of life, but there was no evidence that a man who took physical exercise was the less liable to disease. In the future man would be an intellectual machine on a tripod. (Laughter.)

He believed that when a man washed he washed off microbes. It was much better to be dirty than to be clean. They did take off a certain number of microbes, but they did harm as well. No microbes could get through a horny skin. If they went to a Turkish bath they were first steamed and then had their skin rubbed and deprived of those outer protections. (Laughter.) Nobody had more microbes than the person coming out of a Turkish bath. The notion of fresh air had got all sorts of dangerous sides to it. (Laughter.) He held the fresh-air treatment for consumption to be a dreadful superstition. At the London Hospital not long ago certain men were put in a glass cage. Finally the air became very hot, and the men became very sleepy. Then the doctor by a turbine arrangement, without letting in a drop of fresh air, stirred the vitiated air up, and the men became lively again. The whole of the doctrine of fresh air required re- vision. It was awkward to be in a crowded room because it got hot, but that upon these effects a whole theory should be built up, and large amounts spent on fresh air was deplorable. He did not feel that with regard to public hygiene, domestic hygiene, or private hygiene we were applied that which we had we should not be much worse. (Laughter.) Epidemic diseases were but incidents, and did not matter much—permanent disabilities were local infections. Very few people had yet appreciated that the non-infective diseases were due to microbes. Hygiene was a question of fighting microbes. It was said that prevention was better than cure. He did not believe it. (Laughter.) As Kruger said, let them wait till the tortoise puts its head out, then kill it. The programme had been to kill a microbe outside the body. That was very difficult to do. Against that they had the policy of killing the microbe inside the body, and that could be done if they would take the trouble to study it. The body had protective and destructive substances and these could be enlisted in the fight. Research was necessary. It was no good filling hospitals with people they did not know how to treat. He had seen twenty-one doctors round a rich man's bed, and not one of them knew anything about him. (Laughter.)

## BRITISH INTERESTS IN JAVA.

Mr. E. J. Hammond, who has just returned to London after a long visit to the East, in an interview with a representative of the *Evening Standard*, had some interesting remarks to make as to the development of British interests in the Dutch possessions.

"I was out in the East for nearly six months," said Mr. Hammond, "and during that time I had good opportunities of studying the conditions of business and of culture generally in Java, in the Straits, and in Sumatra. Far more soil in Sumatra is available for cultivation than in Java, owing to the large amount of land required in Java by the native population, and also for the reserves made by the Government for the future requirements of the largely increasing population, even seventy-five years ahead."

"Generally speaking, the valleys and lowlands are in the occupation of the native population, where they have their rice fields, and here tobacco and sugar are also grown. The cultivation of tea, coffee, and rubber by Europeans is mostly in the higher lands. Thus the available land in Java is steadily increasing in value."

"Although there is an abundance of labour in Java, some parts are not altogether free from labour difficulties. Java is the only place in the East where there is no contract labour, but although labour is entirely free, many planters of coffee and rubber told me they would rather work under the same system as in the Straits, even with its increased cost, and know that they have a regular supply of labour always in their fields."

"There is no doubt that the opportunities for the profitable employment of capital in Java are exceptionally good on account of the abundance in general of cheap labour, which is absolutely necessary for such cultures as tea and tobacco. One interesting point about Java is that tea can be grown there cheaper than in the British Colonies. There are many estates in Java producing tea at 3d. per lb., inclusive of all local expenses, while on account of the cheapness of labour and the larger crops made, the average cost price of production is lower than in British India or Ceylon."

"Chiefly owing also to the abundant labour supply, Java can grow tobacco at as low a cost as anywhere in the world. Then the planting of the new Robusta coffee promises fully to restore the prosperity which was formerly associated with this culture in Java. Owing to the high yield of this tree, Java promises to grow this coffee at a lower cost than is possible for coffee grown in other countries. Sugar-growing is also another profitable source of employment."

"The large Dutch and British interests in Java," added Mr. Hammond, "are working quite amicably together, and will always continue so. The Dutch people, and also the commercial classes in Java, recognise that foreign capital is of great advantage to them in the development of the Colony."

## INTIMATIONS

## "SCRATCHED UNTIL I TORE THE FLESH"

Itching, Burning Skin Eczema. Body, Legs and Arms One Mass of Sores. Could not Sleep with Constant Itch. Tried Cuticura Remedies and in Less than One Week Skin was All Right.

"It was in the latter end of the year 1908 that a nasty itch came through my skin, and I scratched it until I tore the flesh. I tried several ointments to no effect. I went to a skin hospital, they advised me to go to a hospital, but I refused. I could not sleep with the constant itch. I was that way until one or about the month of January. One day I chanced to see in the papers a singular case like mine, but I was it no credence. At last I read, 'I will try the Cuticura Ointment.' I used it, I found their effects. I got one box of the Ointment more, and in less than one week the skin was all right, and I had no more of it. I have not had a return of the same since, and I shall always praise the Cuticura Remedies as being the means of my cure." (Signed) John Tyrrell, 94, Scotland Road, Liverpool, Eng., Apr. 6, 1910.

In a letter Mr. Tyrrell adds: "The first appearance of my skin eczema was a burning itch which I tore and left my body, legs and arms one mass of sores. It caused sleepless nights, but now I can sleep as well as ever."

A single case of Cuticura Remedy and Box of Cuticura Ointment are often sufficient, when the skin is itchy throughout the world. Depot: London, 27, Charterhouse St., E.C. 3. New York, 10, N. 2nd St., New York City. S. S. & P. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole U.S. and Canadian Dispensers, 240 N. 2nd St., New York City.

Remedies. With the first wash and Cuticura Ointment I used, I found their effects. I got one box of the Ointment more, and in less than one week the skin was all right, and I had no more of it. I have not had a return of the same since, and I shall always praise the Cuticura Remedies as being the means of my cure." (Signed) John Tyrrell, 94, Scotland Road, Liverpool, Eng., Apr. 6, 1910.

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## CHINESE IMPERIAL RAILWAY.

## CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

## CHINESE SECTION.

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DOWN TRAINS.		No. 1.	No. 3.	No. 5.
(CANTON TO SHEK LUNG)				
CANTON (TAI SHA TOW) ...	Departure	7.30 A.M.	11.00 A.M.	3.00 P.M.
SHEK LUNG ...	Arrival	9.58 A.M.	1.28 P.M.	5.28 P.M.
UP TRAINS.		No. 2.	No. 4.	No. 6.
(SHEK LUNG TO CANTON)				
SHEK LUNG ...	Departure	7.35 A.M.	11.05 A.M.	3.05 P.M.
CANTON (TAI SHA TOW) ...	Arrival	10.03 A.M.	1.33 P.M.	5.35 P.M.

Further particulars will be given by the Traffic Manager on application.  
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Canton, 14th April, 1911.

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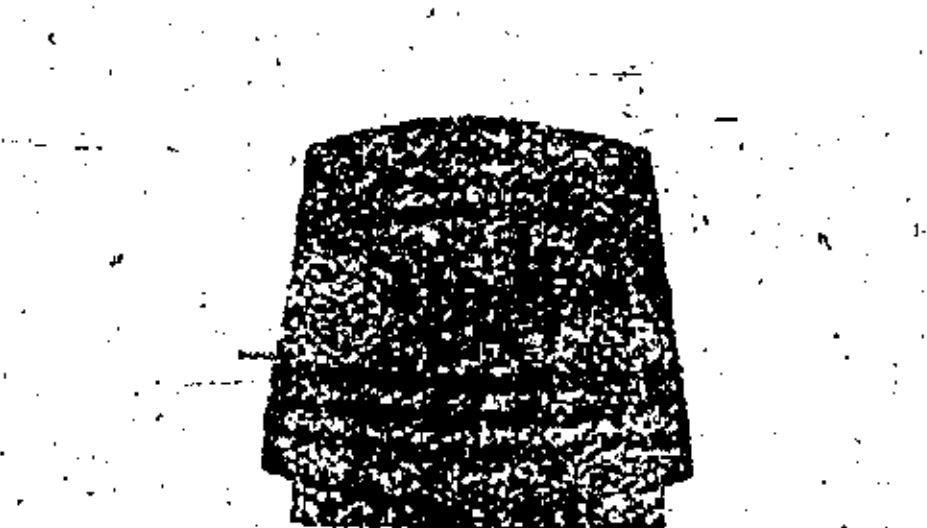
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CONSUMPTION

## MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.

## REPLIES TO SIR HIRAM MAXIM.

The following are among the replies to Sir Hiram Maxim's attack on missionaries in China, published in a London contemporary.

SIR.—The attack made by Sir Hiram Maxim in your issue of Friday upon the work of missionaries in China is part of an unhappy crusade in which he persistently engages. It is hardly necessary to follow in detail all Sir Hiram's wild accusations, which are apparently based on no personal knowledge. May I, however, call the attention of your readers to the following extracts, which afford a pertinent rejoinder to his charges.

The first is from an interview with the great authority on China, Dr. G. E. Morrison, which appeared in the London Magazine for February of this year. Asked: "What have you to say of missionaries?" he replied: "Nothing but what is favourable. I have visited hundreds of missionary homes. The men themselves are of a fine type, well qualified for their difficult work. The surgical skill of the medical missionaries arouses universal admiration. The presence of the missionaries and their families brings into China a civilization, the most advanced of the world. Their energy and devotion, help not only China, but the prestige of England in the Far East. It is well for us that in a large part of the Far East the people should mainly know England by the honourable conduct of our official classes, by the good reputation of our merchants, and by the example of wholesome living and disinterested devotion presented by the missionaries."

The second came from a report of a speech delivered by Mr. W. Morrison, H.M. Consular Service, China, at a Zenana Missionary Exhibition at Deal. It is taken from the Deal Mercury of January 23, 1911.

It was often said of the British Consular Service that its members had never a good word to say for missionaries. He, as a member of that service, was glad to be able to say that he had the highest admiration for the work done in China by missionaries, whom he had found to be men and women worthy to uphold the best traditions of the British race. In view of the awakening of China missionary work among women was of great importance. He should like to answer two questions that were often put to him—1. What good, if any, do the missionaries do? There seemed something peculiarly brutal about that question, asked chiefly by people who simply knew Shanghai or Hongkong, and thought they knew China. If these people, instead of spending the money they did in luxurious travel, would live for two months in the interior, away from the big cities and away from the missionaries working there as he had done, they would be better able to answer their question, and their answer would be a very different one from that so often given, that missions did no good. He wanted while at home to do all he could to tell every body emphatically that good missions did in China. It seemed to him almost a wasted time to ask what good was being done by 3,800 missionaries, who were practically everything, certainly many of the luxuries of civilised life, and lived under conditions which we at home would not for a moment tolerate. It was inconceivable that anything but good could come from the living among the people of men whom he had always found to be perfect examples of men leading the simple life, and seeking to realise as far as possible the example set by Christ, and in the second place, the question was asked: Are not missionaries the cause of all the trouble? They were the cause of trouble to the extent that if there were no missionaries, there would not be trouble, of a particular kind, just as if there were no merchants over trade, there would be no trouble, and no troubles over trade. Probably such dislike to missionaries as there was, had been due to the fact that in order to obtain a clear title deed for their settlements in the interior they had been obliged to apply to the Consular authorities. The governing class in China considered the acquisition of land by foreigners in the interior an infringement of Chinese rights, and hence were hostile. The poor among the Chinese were not anti-foreign, but they were very superstitious, and the clever literati will have loved to play upon their minds so as to produce an anti-foreign feeling. If instead of 3,800 missionaries there were 3,800 engineers there would be just the same trouble. Railway engineers had been accused of causing anti-foreign disturbances, although they were the first to suffer when they arose, because they were the men on the spot.

These are the opinions of men who know China intimately and therefore deserve to be heard with respect.—Yours, &c.,

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY, March 18.

SIR.—I notice that in your issue of yesterday Sir Hiram Maxim once more attacks Chinese missions and missionaries.

I have lived in close touch with the Chinese people since 1876, and have naturally learnt a good deal about them, and I have no hesitation in saying that much which Sir Hiram Maxim writes cannot be proved as far as possible removed from the actual state of things existing in China. I am afraid it is quite useless to appeal to the spiritual side of the question, upon which your correspondent is entirely silent. The missionary to China is simply carrying out his Divine Master's command. He believes that God is the God of the whole world and that He is the God of all mankind, and he dares not exclude the four hundred millions of Chinese from the sphere of His operations. Whether his message is accepted or not, whether the Chinese like him or dislike him, whether he is treated well or ill, all these questions are of small moment beside the command given him by Divine lips, that he is to do his best to make disciples of all nations, and be a witness for Christ unto the ends of the earth.

Sir Hiram asserts that every convert won to Christianity in China has cost at least a thousand lives. This is a most astounding statement and utterly at variance with the truth. There are now between five and six hundred thousand converts connected with the missions of the Reformed Churches working in China, and does your correspondent mean to assert seriously that to win these to Christ has cost five hundred million lives? Why, the statement is utterly incredible and cannot be believed by any reasonable man. I myself have been privileged to baptize some two thousand people in the Fukien province of China, and where are the two million Chinese for whose deaths I am responsible according to Sir Hiram Maxim? They are simply non-existent. One or two deaths have taken place, it is true, but they have been on the other side—Christians persecuted to the death for confessing Christ and refusing to deny Him.

Sir Hiram is of course quite at liberty to call our work in China a mischievous and murderous propaganda, "hard words break no bones," but we who live at peace and unity with the Chinese people of all classes, who are rejoicing in the wonderful rapprochement which has lately taken place between the Chinese and ourselves, can

afford to laugh at such rash statements and treat them with the contempt they deserve. Your correspondent seems to imagine (and I am afraid he is not alone in this) that the main purpose of missionary work in China is to attack, ridicule, and vilify the Chinese religion, and would it be possible to make a greater mis-statement than this? A missionary in China has far too much respect for the people and their great sages to do anything of the kind, and would never think of doing any such thing. He preaches the True Faith, with all its inspiring uplifting teaching, and he seeks to draw away from the spring time to make room for the bursting buds beneath. Again and again do we point out to our audiences in China how nearly Confucius came to the Golden Rule of Christ when he wrote: "Do not do unto others which you would not wish done to yourself." But we also remind them how Confucius invariably shelved religious questions as beyond him, and how the religion of Christ fits into every fold of the human heart and satisfies its longings as no other religion can. And despite Sir Hiram Maxim and those who think with him, we shall continue to do this until God gives us the necessary health and strength.—Yours, &c.,

LEWELLYN LLOYD.  
99, Jerningham-road, New Cross, March 18.

Following is Sir Hiram Maxim's final letter.

SIR.—It is certainly a very curious and interesting fact that none of your correspondents are able to reason on the missionary question as they would on any other subject. It is very certain that the Chinese are not a party most concerned; why, then, should we have some rights in their own country; why should we not treat all nations alike?

The Russians have reached that particular stage of civilisation where the ignorant classes are most susceptible to religious influences. If Russia they would very soon stir up religious strife, which would lead to much disorder and bloodshed, but the Russian authorities appreciate this and wisely keep the missionaries out. If China were allowed to do the same thing there would be no more missionary troubles in China.

There is no reason why all nations should have the same kind of a religion. During the last few hundred years we have evolved a religion—England that seems very well.

We could not enforce our Sunday laws there, even if we tried. Why then should we attempt to force objectionable religious ideas upon the Chinese?

The Chinese papers are now at hand, and we find that the prosecution of Mr. Jackson, that led to this correspondence, was due, not to the difference of religion, but to something totally different.

Mr. Jackson, seeing the truth and force of my arguments, and being on the spot, became interested, and attempted to make the Chinese understand what I had written. He therefore translated my English into "pidgin English," to a coolie who knew no Chinese except of the vulgar Billingsgate type, and it can be imagined what the result was.

It is presumed that in the future Mr. Jackson will not attempt to translate English articles into "pidgin English" and an illiterate coolie.

In my dealings with missionaries and their defenders I have always found that if you place before them arguments and data which they are completely unable to reply to they get over the impossibility, by denouncing it as a farge of nonsense unworthy of notice. This expression is universal, and applies equally well to all unanswerable statements and arguments.

There are many people in England and the United States who are able to write English fairly well. We have many learned men, but how many are able to write like Shakespeare, Gibbon, Macaulay, Professor John Draper, and Professor Andrew White? It is safe to say that there are not many learned Chinamen who understand the English language; still we find among this few English composition which is quite equal to the very best that can be found in English historical literature.

If anyone has an inquiring mind and an honest desire to find out the exact truth regarding the missionary propaganda in China, I advise them, strongly, to read the unique and incomparable work "A China Missionary's Writings," just published, written by Lin Shao-Yang, a Chinese official. The reasoning, the arguments, and the logic of this work place it in the forefront of English literature. Although I am a great reader, I written about anything that has ever been taken any interest in Chinese affairs. Instead of replying to the numerous correspondence which I disagree with me, I can only say that this work is much better than anything I can produce; read it, and then compare it with the silly and senseless twaddle of the missionaries.

Annihilate this learned Chinese official, who is on the spot and has all the facts at his fingers' ends, who is able to put his views into a higher type of English than any missionary has ever been able to use, and abstain from writing any more foolish letters to me until you have finished with this learned Chinaman and his epoch-making book.—Yours, &c.,

HIRAM S. MAXIM.

## WEATHER REPORT.

On the 17th at 11.55 a.m.—The depression lying off the E. coast of Japan yesterday has moved away over the Pacific.

A new depression formed over the Yellow Sea is moving into the W. part of the Sea of Japan.

A high pressure area now lies over Yangtze valley.

Fresh to strong N.E. winds may be expected over the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.09 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood (\*) Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between (\*) Same as No. 1.

Hongkong and Lamook. Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between (\*) Same as No. 1.

Hongkong and Hainan. Same as No. 1.

N. to N.E. winds moderate to fresh; fair.

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EVERY HORSE FALLS EXCEPT THE WINNER—A ONE-EYED VICTOR.

The following report of this race will doubtless interest many readers who follow "the Sport of Kings."

At eleven minutes past three this afternoon a weary horse, with his tongue lolling out of his mouth, ambled past the winning post of the Liverpool racecourse at Aintree. He was Glenside, and he had won the Grand National, the greatest of all steeple-chases and perhaps the most thrilling race in the world. Glenside is one-eyed. He was very weary—but he was victorious.

Twenty-six horses started, gay and beautiful as their riders' many-coloured jackets and caps glistened in the bright spring sunshine. Only four finished! The rest, one after the other, had fallen by the way.

The twenty-six started in an almost unbroken line when Mr. Conterry dropped the flag. Every one was somebody's favourite. Even the "hundred-to-one chance" carried some shillings, likely to be changed into sovereigns. But the first fence brought disaster. The grey French horse, Triam III., fell, subsequently trotting happily up and down the dry ditch into which he had fallen.

At the next fence there was another disappearance, and before the fearsome Bocher's Brook, with its "rail, fence, and ditch," was passed the field had sadly thinned. We all waited in a tingling suspense; perhaps the happiest among the tens of thousands of spectators being the backers of Triam III., who had so quickly been assured of defeat.

Away in the distance, between Bocher's and the right-angled canal turn, where even the strongest glasses could hardly read what was happening, the worst trouble occurred. Lut-tur III., the favourite, whom the crowds of French visitors had journeyed to see score another victory, was balked by a ribble horse, jumped on the top of a fence, and was out of the race. Only the bookmakers looked happy.

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## VAPIER JOHNSTONES'

"SQUARE BOTTLE"

WHISKY.

UNVARIED FOR OVER

150 YEARS.











## SHIPPING

## ARRIVALS.

BENAVON, British str., 2,649, R. W. Thompson, 17th April—London 26th Feb., General—Gibb, Livingston & Co.  
 CHINA, Austrian str., 3,668, P. Pavissich, 16th April—Singapore 16th April, General—Sander, Weller & Co.  
 CHINESE, British str., 1,190, F. McConney, 17th April—Tientsin 9th April, General—Chinese.  
 DRUFAR, Norwegian str., 1,102, A. Aunson, 17th April—Bangkok 10th April, General—China-Siam S. N. Co.  
 HANOI, French str., 799, G. Boubier, 16th April—Pakhoi 14th April, General—A. R. Marty.  
 IDOMENEUS, British str., 4,835, A. J. Paddle, 17th April—Shanghai 14th April, General—Butterfield & Swire.  
 KIANG CHING, Chinese str., 1,002, Boissander, 16th April—Chaukiang 12th April, General—Tung Lee.  
 INAN, British str., 1,350, C. C. Williams, 16th April—Shanghai 13th April, General—Butterfield & Swire.  
 NEW ORLEANS, American cruiser, 3,438, Comdr. Williams G. Miller, 16th April—Cavite, P.I., 13th April.  
 RUBI, American str., 2,797, S. A. Crosby, 17th April—Manila 14th April, General—Shewan, Tomes & Co.  
 WONGKAI, German str., 1,115, H. Ibbeken, 16th April—Bangkok 9th April, Rice and Meal—Melchers & Co.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. *Idomeneus*, reports: Moderate N.E. winds and misty weather. Light N.W. winds and fine, clear weather to the Straits; thence fresh N.E. breeze and overcast to port.

## PASSENGERS.

Per *Chipsing*, from Tientsin, Mr. Grayman.  
 Per *Lian*, from Shanghai, Mr. Shackleton and Mr. Galitche.

## EXPECTED.

Per P. & O. str. *Sumatra*, expected here on about the 20th April.—For Hongkong, from London 11th March, Mr. and Mrs. N. J. P. Clucher, Com. O. M. Davy, Miss C. M. Tipp, Mrs. J. Sutherland, Rev. A. C. Moreton and Mr. H. C. Benge, from Colombo, Mr. Van Houten, from London, Miss Rothbar, from Hongkong, Mrs. Walker, Miss G. Walker, Mr. W. McIlwain, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Lanning, Capt. J. N. Crawford, Mrs. Manley and children, Mrs. Graham Barrow, Mrs. L. Black, Mrs. Kent, Mr. K. T. Jolly, Miss E. Pope and Mr. W. H. Jones, from Malta, Mrs. Deane; for Yokohama, from London, Mr. Peter Jones, from Colombo, Mrs. Rolfe, Rev. W. Elwell and Rev. C. G. Rees-Silverster.

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

## THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. S. S. Co. str. *Mongolia* from San Francisco sailed from Yokohama on the 8th inst. en route to Hongkong and is due to arrive at Hongkong on the 21st inst.

The E. & A. str. *Albion* arrived at Yokohama on the 14th inst., and left that port for Hongkong with U.S. mail on the 17th inst. via Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai.

## THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The I.G.M. str. *Print Sigismund* left Sydney on the 8th inst., at 11 a.m., and may be expected here on or about the 30th inst.  
 The E. & A. str. *Albion* left Sydney on the 12th inst., for this port (via Queensland Port, Port Darwin and Manila) and is due here on or about the 5th inst.

## MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The I.G.M. str. *Kleist* left Shanghai on the 16th inst., at 9 a.m., and may be expected here to-day at 2 p.m.

The H.A. Line str. *Byern* left Singapore on the 14th inst. a.m., and may be expected here on or about the 20th inst. a.m.  
 The Claf Wijk & Co. str. *Peking* left Port Said on the 24th ult., and is expected here on the 21st inst.

The N.Y.K. str. *Tosa Maru* (Bomby Line) left Bombay for this port via Singapore on the 7th inst., and is expected here on the 25th inst.  
 The Mogul Line str. *Fathia* left United Kingdom on the 12th ultimo for Hongkong via Straits.

The "Mogul" Line str. *Loral* left United Kingdom on the 10th inst. for Hongkong, via the Straits.

## STEAMERS PASSED THE CANAL.

March 21st—Hellas, Armenia, Neckar, 24th—Alicona, Bayera, Condo, Hyson, Katina, 28th—Benmore, Kawachi, Maru, Nicomede, Pothos, Peking, Szentia, Jadrado, 31st—Cathar, Cyrene, Szentia, Jadrado, April 4th—Buenos, Indraguna, Kaga, Maru, 7th—Alicona, Deception, Hudson, Kemun, Nile, Peshamur, Polyphenus, Specia, Syria, Hermann, Lerche, 11th—Benary, Bloomfontein, Breconshire, Erzerog, Pinar Ferdinand, Mormora, St. Hugo.

## ARRIVALS AT HOME.

April 11th—Benedict, Benlarig, Miyasaki Maru, Tonkin, Tyden.

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PENANG, GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"ASSAYE"  
 Captain E. W. Cookman, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port for Bombay and Colombo on SATURDAY, the 29th April, 1911, at Noon, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports in connection with the Company's "MOREA," 11,000 tons, from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable, all cargo for France, Tea and Cargo for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamers proceeding direct to Marseilles and London other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay by the S.S. "EORR," due in London on the 9th June, 1911.  
 Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.  
 For further particulars, apply to  
 E. A. HEWETT,  
 Superintendent.  
 Hongkong, 17th April, 1911.

## VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION.	VESSEL'S NAME.	LOA & RIG	SECT.	CAPTAIN.	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	BORNEO	Brit. str.	—	W. H. S. Hall, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-morrow, at 11 a.m.
LONDON, &c. VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	ASSAYE	Brit. str.	—	E. W. Cookman, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 29th inst., at Noon
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	PALMA	Brit. str.	—	H. W. A. Clarke, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 3rd May, at 10 a.m.
ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP, &c.	BRIGAVIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Hilbrandt	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 10th May.
ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP, &c.	SACHSEN	Ger. str.	k.w.	Wagner	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 25th May.
COPENHAGEN & BALTIC PORTS.	CATHAY	Dan. str.	—	K. Kruse	MELCHERS & CO.	About 3rd May.
HAVRE, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG, &c.	REINFELS	Ger. str.	k.w.	Reiss	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 20th inst.
HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG, &c.	SUEVIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Rossau	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 10th May.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	GLAMORGANSHIRE	Brit. str.	—	W. Gregory	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 22nd inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	KAMO MARU	Jap. str.	k.w.	F. J. Sommer	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 26th inst., at D'light
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SENTEGEMIA	Ger. str.	—	Reichhorn	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 28th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	ART. MARU	Jap. str.	—	K. Homma	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 10th May, at D'light
MARSEILLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG, &c.	MISHIMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. E. Moses	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 10th May, at D'light
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, &c.	BAVERN	Ger. str.	k.w.	Jäger	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 3rd June.
TRIESTE, &c. VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	KLEIST	Ger. str.	—	O. Zahneke	MELCHERS & CO.	To-morrow, at Noon.
NEW YORK	AUSTRIA	Aus. str.	—	Raichle	SANDER, WIELER & CO.	On 26th inst.
BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	MONTROSE	Brit. str.	—	—	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	About 4th May.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	MATROPO	Brit. str.	—	—	THE BANK LINE LTD.	About 25th inst.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	MONTROSE	Brit. str.	2 m.	W. Davison	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	To-day, at Noon.
VICTORIA, C.B. & YACOMA VIA JAPAN	EMPERESS OF INDIA	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 29th inst., at 6 p.m.
VICTORIA, C.B. & SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	CHANG MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	To-morrow, at Daylight
VICTORIA, C.B. & SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	TAKA MARU	Jap. str.	—	K. Noda	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 25th inst., at Noon
VANCOUVER, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	AWA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Izawa	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd May, at 4 p.m.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	SUVERIO	Brit. str.	—	F. S. Cowley	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 4th May.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	ASIA	Brit. str.	—	H. Gunkrager	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 21st inst., at 1 p.m.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	MONGOLIA	Am. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 29th inst., at 1 p.m.
BEIRUT, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, &c.	AMERICA MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. G. Stevens	TOTO KAISEN KAISHA	On 5th May, at 1 p.m.
PORTLAND VIA JAPAN	KATANGA	Brit. str.	—	—	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 12th May.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	STREATHLYON	Nor. str.	—	J. E. Shaw	PORTLAND & ASIATIC S.S. CO.	To-day.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	KUMANG MARU	Jap. str.	—	E. Isoko	MELCHERS & CO.	On 22nd inst., at D'light
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	YAYATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	M. Winkler	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 12th May, at Noon.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KAGA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Y. N'gao	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 9th June, at Noon.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	PRINZ SIGISMUND	Ger. str.	—	M. Hagino	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 27th inst., at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAYATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	K. Nagao	MELCHERS & CO.	About 2nd May.
JAPAN, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO, &c.	BUYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	K. Hashimoto	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 10th May, at Noon.
JAPAN	TUPANAS	Dut. str.	—	J. B. v. Damme Jolink	TOYO KAISEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 1 p.m.
TIENTSIN	HUICHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	Hooker	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	Quick despatch
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	CHINA	Aus. str.	—	Pavissich	SANDER, WIELER & CO.	On 25th inst., at D'light
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	GOEBEN	Ger. str.	k.w.	G. Bolte	MELCHERS & CO.	To-morrow, at 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	BAYERN	Brit. str.	1 m.	Jäger	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	About 19th inst.
SHANGHAI	SUMATRA	Brit. str.	—	C. C. Williams	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th inst., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHINHOA	Brit. str.	1 m.	Benson	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 20th inst., at 5 p.m.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	TOSA MARU	Jap. str.	—	H. Nomura	OLAF WILH & CO. LTD.	On 22nd inst.
SHANGHAI	DELTA	Brit. str.	—	B. W. H. Snow	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 22nd inst., at M'night
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	PESHAWUR	Brit. str.	—	E. W. Bruce	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 26th inst.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	ARABIA	Dut. str.	—	—	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 27th inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	REINFELS	Ger. str.	k.w.	—	MELCHERS & CO.	About 30th inst.
SHANGHAI	TUHLWONG	Dut. str.	—	Van D. Jalink	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	About end of April.
AMOI & FOCHOW	HAICHING	Brit. str.	2 h.	W. C. Pasmore	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	Quick despatch
SWATOW, AMOI & FOCHOW	HAICHING	Brit. str.	2 h.	J. W. Evans	DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.	To-morrow, at Daylight
SWATOW, AMOI & FOCHOW	HAICHING	Brit. str.	2 h.	A. E. Hodgins	DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.	To-morrow, at 11 a.m.
HAIPHONG	HATTANG	Brit. str.	2 h.	J. S. Beach	DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.	On 21st inst., at 11 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	SUNSHANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	H. Mathias	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 25th inst., at 11 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	KALIFONG	Brit. str.	—	Sidford	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at Noon
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	RUBI	Am. str.	—	S. Crosby	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TAMING	Brit. str.	1 m.	Pennofather	SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	On 20th inst., at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	ZAFIRO	Am. str.	—	M. C. Smith	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 25th inst., at 4 p.m.
BOMBAY & SANDAKAN	BORNEO	Ger. str.	—	F. Sembill	SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	On 29th inst., at 4 p.m.
BOMBAY, SINGAPORE, & COLOMBO	BOMBAY MARU	Jap. str.	—	J. Terasaka	MELCHERS & CO.	About end of April.
BATAVIA, CHERIBON, SAMARANG, &c.	TUTAREM	Dut. str.	—	V. Zwart	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day.

## EST ASIATIQUE FRANCAIS

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, AGENTS.

## TRIPS TO TONKIN.

S.S. "SI-KIANG" Capt. E. de Catalano.

## MAIL LINE BETWEEN HONGKONG AND HAIPHONG

(VIA KWANG CHOW WANG).

Fortnightly Service in 58 hours, under French Government Contract.

Leaves Hongkong on WEDNESDAY, at 9 a.m.

Arrives Haiphong on FRIDAY, at 2 p.m.

1st and 2nd Classes on Board.

For Passages and Freight, apply to

P. THOMAS, M.M. Co.'s AGENT.

Hongkong, 25th March, 1911.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

## "EMPERESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C. The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER, 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

From Hongkong.	From Quebec.
"MONTEAGLE" Tuesday, 18th April	"ALLEN LINE" Friday, 26th May
"EMPERESS OF INDIA" Sat., 29th April	"EMPERESS OF BRITAIN" Fri., 16th June
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN" Sat., 22nd May	"ALLAN LINE" Friday, 7th July
"EMPERESS OF CHINA" Sat., 19th June	
"MONTEAGLE" Wed., 28th June	
"EMPERESS OF INDIA" Sat., 1st July	"EMPERESS OF IRELAND" Fri., 28th July

"Empress" Steamships leave HONGKONG at 6 p.m. at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA and VICTORIA, B.C. Connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at QUEBEC with the Company's New Palatial "EMPERESS" steamships, 14,500 tons register, thus providing a comfortable and speedy through route to Europe.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with the Marconi Wireless apparatus.  
 Hongkong to London, 1st Class ..... via Canadian Atlantic Ports or New York £71.10  
 Intermediate (on Steamers) ..... £45 ..... £45.  
 and 1st Class Railway ..... £45.

First Class rate to London includes cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian-Pacific direct Line.  
 R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries Intermediate Passengers only, at Intermediate rates affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.  
 SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First Class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments. Full particulars of application from Agents.  
 For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to  
 D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China,  
 Corner Fadder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier.

## NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. BREMEN

## IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TONS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP AND HAMBURG	"KLEIST" Capt. C. FARNKE	17,000	Wed., 19th April, at Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	"GOEBEN" Capt. G. BOLTE	17,000	About 19th April
MANILA, YAP, ANGAUR, MARONNI, SAMARAI, NEW GUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR" Capt. F. ISKE	6,100	Saturday, 22nd April, at D'light
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" Capt. F. SEMBELL	5,050	About end of April
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ SIGISMUND" Capt. D. LENS	6,000	About 2nd May.

All the Steamers of the European Line are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy. New System of Telefunken.

For Further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & Co., GENERAL AGENTS HONGKONG AND CHINA.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1911.

## PHILIPPINES S.S. CO.

STEAMSHIP	TONS	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE
RUBI	4000	S. Crosby	Manila, Cebu & Iloilo	On 20th April, 4 p.m.
ZAFIRO	4000	M. C. Smith	Manila, Cebu & Iloilo	On 29th April, 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers, HONGKONG, 12th April, 1911. PHILIPPINES S.S. Co. [13]

## PORTLAND &amp; ASIATIC S.S. CO.

## OREGON-WASHINGTON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION CO.

FOR PORTLAND VIA MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO.)

STEAMSHIP	TONS	CAPTAIN	TO SAIL
"STREATHLYON"	4,400	J. R. Shaw	On 18th April.
"RYGJA"	3,807	Elvind Meyer	On 8th May.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Points and all Eastern Canadian and United States Ports. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate with or apply to

FRED J. HALTON, AGENT.

KING'S BUILDING, (Opposite Blake Pier).

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH



AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.  
 THE Company's Steamship

"CHINA"  
 Capt. Pavissich, will leave for the above places TO-MORROW, the 19th inst., at 2 p.m.  
 This Steamer has capital accommodation for passengers, Electric Light, carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.  
 For Freight or Passage, apply to SANDER, WIELER & Co., Agents, Prince's Building.  
 Hongkong, 12th April, 1911. [3]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.  
 FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship  
 "GLAMORGANSHIRE"  
 Captain W. Gregory, will be despatched as above on 22nd inst.  
 For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Ltd., Agents.  
 Hongkong, 12th April, 1911. [573]



AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR FIUME AND TRIESTE (Direct), calling at SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, KARACHI, ADEN, SUEZ and PORT SAID.  
 Taking Cargo at through rates to the BRITISH, PERSIAN GULF, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEBANT, VENICE, and ADRIATIC PORTS.  
 THE Company's Steamship

"AUSTRIA"  
 Capt. Raichle, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, 26th APRIL.  
 This Steamer has capital accommodation for passengers, excellent cuisine, electric light, electric fan and carries a doctor and a stewardess.  
 For information as







